CROWDS FILL THE CAPITOL

MAINE REPORT AND PRESIDENT'S MES-SAGE IN CONGRESS.

THE READING FOLLOWED WITH EAGER INTEREST BY VAST THRONGS-BOTH DOCUMENTS RE FERRED TO COMMITTEE WITHOUT DE-

BATE - DISSATISFACTION EX-PRESSED BY MANY MEM-

BERS OF THE HOUSE. INY TELEGRAPH TO Washington, March 28.-In spite of the general knowledge that the President would transmit the report of the Maine Board of Inquiry to Congress without any positive comment, and that both Houses would receive and refer it without debate, eager crowds of spectators were drawn to the Capitol, and the pressure for places in the House and Senate galleries was almost as importunate as on the day of some long-heralded ceremony of state. If the sightseers who struggled for admission to the two legislative chambers expected to witness scenes of memorable interest and excitement, they were, of course, doomed beforehand to disappointment. Indeed, both the contents and effect of the Presidential message had been so fully discounted that every possible element of surprise had been eliminated from the day's proceedings. In both houses, however, the crowds in the galleries had the undoubted satisfaction of hearing at first hand the findings reached by the Sampson Court of Inquiry, and of learning that the President has definitely fixed upon Spain the burden of meeting in a friendly and fitting manner the conclusions forced upon the Naval Board which investigated the causes of the Maine catas-

IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, too, the additional attraction was offered by another speech on the situation in Cuba from a Senator, Mr. Money, of Missis sippi, who within the last thirteen months has raid two visits to that unhappy island.

It was noticeable when the Senate assembled to-day that over three-fourths of the members were present in their seats. Yet, except for the unusual crowds in the galleries and the air of expectancy and excitement which pervaded the chember, there were no signs of departure from the ordinary legislative routine. The diplomatic gallery was deserted at first, to be filled only after the message and report had been disposed of and Mr. Money had begun his speech. Indeed, the only diplomat of distinction who journeyed to the Capitol was the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, who came to look and not to listen, as he understands no word of English. The Ambassador was accompanied by a secretary and an attaché.

Near the close of Mr. Money's address the Haytian Minister appeared in the gallery. The only other representatives of the Diplomatic Corps present were Mr. Routkowsky, a secretary of the Russian Embassy; Durham Stevens, the counsellor of the Japanese Legation, and one of the Chinese Minister's many attaches. In the President's pew in the main reserved gallery were Miss Barber, the President's niece, and the three daughters of the Postmaster-General. Seated in the diplomatic section also were Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge and Miss Lodge, Miss Miles, the daughter of the General commanding the Army, and Master Garret A. Hobart, jr.

MESSAGE AND REPORT READ.

The message from the President was delivered to the Senate a few minutes after noon, and after a little "morning business" had been accomplished Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, suggested that the order be postponed and the message read. No feeling was manifested during or after the reading of the communication, which proved to be a plain and simple recital of facts. followed by no recommendation except that Congress should maintain for the present its attitude of cautious self-restraint. The Message finished, Senator Davis, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, asked that the findings of the Sampson Board be read in detail. This document was not typewritten, and caused the Senate reading clerks much embarrassment and many painful pauses. It disclosed nothing, however, not previously touched on in eventually referred, on Mr. Davis's motion, to the Committee on Foreign Relations with an order to print.

BENATOR MONEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Money's speech held the Senate in session for forty-five minutes longer. The Mississippi Senator talked without notes and with a good deal of natural freedom and effect. Mr. Money dwelt more lightly, perhaps, on the miseries he had witnessed in Cuba than did Mr. Gallinger the insurgents and negotiations looking toward or Mr. Thurston, in whose company he made a more complete autonomy. Both Chairman Dingtrip recently to Havana and Matanzas. His appeal for armed intervention was as vehement. owever, as that of either of his fellow-explorers, interference being justified on humanitarian grounds alone. In Mr. Money's view the time for diplomacy had passed and the time for the application of force had come. The Spaniards once dispossessed of Cuba, the Mississippi Senator seemed to think the recognition of an independent Republic the logical outcome of the situation; but he hinted vaguely also at the ultimate annexation of the Island to the United States as

a possible result of intervention and war. Mr. Mason, of Illinois, just before adjournment gave notice that he would make a speech to-morrow on the President's Message transmitting the report of the Maine Board of Inquiry and on the findings of the Board them-

IN THE HOUSE.

It has been many years since so great a growd has been seen in and around the House of Representatives as that which packed the galleries and corridors and blocked every stairway and passageway two hours before noon to-day. Later comers could not get within eyeshot of the chamber unless they were members or officers of the House, and even these were obliged almost to fight their way. Long before the Speaker's gavel rapped for order the gallery reserved for diplomatic representatives and members of their families, which seldom has an occupant, was filled with interested spectators, and so was the Executive gallery, which adjoins it. Although persons who were familiar with the rules did not expect that the proceedings would be in the least sensational, everybody else seemed to expect it, and the long rows of faces in the galleries were flushed with excitement and eager and anxious expectation, which appeared to grow even more intense as the period of waiting

wore away. When the House was called to order there were few vacant chairs except that behind the desk covered with a black pall, upon which rested a basket of beautiful flowers. This chair and desk had been occupied until last Tuesday by Mr. Simpkins, of Massachusetts, one of the youngest and most popular members of the House, who on that day left it never to re-

After the tap of the Speaker's gavel, as the hands of the big clock pointed to the midday hour, there was a short pause, and then as the Speaker made the customary announcement that the chaplain would offer prayer, every member the chaplain would offer prayer, every member present rose to his feet and stood with bowed head. The prayer was one which voiced the thoughts and feelings of the many hundreds in whose presence it was uttered, and an atmosphere of unusual solemnity pervaded the chamber. Nobody listened as the clerk read the journal of Saturday's proceedings, and hundreds of eyes were fixed on the door through which the official messenger of the President was to enter with the Message.

They had not long to wait, for at 12:06 o'clock has appeared with the document in his hand, and

accompanied by the doorkeeper, who made the VIGILANCE NOT RELAXED. usual formal announcement. Three minutes later the reading of the Message began, in the presence of one of the largest and most silent and attentive assemblages that ever filled the Representatives' chamber. There was not a novement in the overcrowded galleries, and not a Representative shifted his position or withdrew his gaze from the document the cierk was reading until the end. Then there was applause in the galleries and on the floor, but Democratic

Representatives did not take part in it. Under the rule the Speaker referred the Message to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and explained to Mr. Bailey, who asked concerning the report of the Court of Inquiry and the testimony, that those had accompanied the copy of the Message transmitted to the Senate. Mr. McMillin then asked whether it would be in order to ask unanimous consent that the Message be considered in the House on Wednesday of this week, and received a negative reply. After the announcement by Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, of the death of Mr. Simpkins, the House adjourned, and the crowds of spectators in the galleries quickly melted away.

COMMENT ON THE MESSAGE.

The scenes and utterances in the chamber after the adjournment were unusual and indicated the intensity of the feelings of resentment against Spain which exist among Representatives, and have been repressed pending the receipt of the report of the Court of Inquiry, Many of the comments on the Message were severe and some of the harshest were made by Republicans. A few members were angry because a copy of the report and testimony had not been sent to the House of Representatives as well as to the Senate. They bitterly declared that "the representatives of the people" had not been treated with a proper degree of respect. But this sort of criticism was of little consequence, compared with that which appeared to spring from a feeling of disappointment because the President had not outlined his general policy in regard to Cuban affairs in the Maine Message, as well as from a fear that when he did so he might propose something to which Congress would refuse

So intense and general did this feeling and fear appear to be, and so vehement were the expressions of members, irrespective of party. that cautious, conservative and cool-headed Republican leaders like Messrs. Dingley, Payne, Daizell and others, became exceedingly uneasy. Among the Republicans who voiced their dissatisfaction and their determination to oppose any Cuban policy which lacked vigor definiteness and did not promise speedy and tangible results were the chairmen and some Republican members of the more important committees of the House. If a resolution appropriating money to feed the starving noncombatants in Cuba had been proposed in the
House to-day it would have been overwhelmingly defeated unless coupled with it had been
a provision for intervention, by force if necessary, to put an end to hostilities between Spain
and the insursents. Whether time or future
explanations will soften or modify this determination, as the Republican leaders hope it
may, remains to be seen. That the President
has already been, or speedliv will be, advised by
them to withhold for the present any recommendation to appropriate money for the relief
of the suffering Cubans, unless it be accompanied by an explicit and satisfactory statement of his policy in regard to the cessation of
hostilities and the restoration of peaceful conditions in Cuba, is certain.

HOLDING SPAIN RESPONSIBLE. propriating money to feed the starving non-

HOLDING SPAIN RESPONSIBLE. Of course feeling has been greatly intensified

difficult indeed to find members of the House this afternoon who did not feel convinced that the destruction of the Maine was due to Spanish treachery. In fact, not a dozen men could be found who would believe to the contrary. Keeping this fact in mind, one can realize how difficult, if not impossible, it is for Congressmen to consider or treat the Maine disaster as an incident which has no bearing on the Cuban question. They could hardly do so if they should try, and very few of them appear to be willing to try.

as Saturday in favor of an appropriation for the relief of the starving Cuban non-combatants, without mentioning any conditions. To-day both of them declared themselves opposed to the appropriation except on conditions.

REPORTS OF AN ARMISTICE DENIED.

Probably one thing that added to the harshness of some of the comments to-day was the reports about an armistice between Spain and ley and General Grosvenor denied, without reservation and with sharp emphasis, that there was any foundation whatever for these reports. The

"They are like the report which has done so much to inflame public sentiment in this country, to the effect that a short time before the Maine was destroyed she was moved to a different place and moored over a mine by the Havana harbormaster. That statement is shown to be faise by the report of the Court of Inquiry, but it has been published and republished hun-dreds of times without denial and has had its

dreds of times without denial and has had its
effect. It was simply a newspaper 'fake' report
which never had a shadow of foundation."

It was the impression among members of the
House of Representatives last night and this
forenoon that a Message would be transmitted
to Congress to-morrow recommending an appropriation for the relief of the starving Cubans,
but later in the day the opinion was expressed
by Mr. Dingley and other Republican leaders
that the Message might be withheld several
days awaiting further developments and a
hoped-for change in the temper of the House.

The sentiment which ruled a majority of the

The sentiment which ruled a majority of the members of that body to-day was decidedly hostile to the proposition, and it was strongly asserted that a strong minority of the Appro-priations Committee, not wholly composed of Democrats, would oppose it unless coupled with a provision requiring a speedy stop to be put to hostilities in Cuba.

The foregoing statements respecting the situ-

The foregoing statements respecting the situation and feeling in the House of Representatives to-day are not in the least exaggerated, a fact which was recognized and freely admitted by some of the most prominent and influential leaders of that body, who sincerely deprecated it, and are doing all they can to repress an outbreak and prevent action which would embarrass the Administration in its efforts to mitigate and relieve suffering and restore peace to stricken Cuba. stricken Cuba.

CHANGES IN THE REVENUE SERVICE.

CUTTERS TO BE BROUGHT TO NEW-YORK FROM THE LAKES THROUGH THE CANALS.

The Revenue cutter Hudson, under command of First Lieutenant Newcomb, which has been ordered to Key West, will not sail until Thursday. Second Lieutenant J. H. Scott, of the Revenue cutter Manhattan, has been transferred to the Hudson as executive officer. First Lieutenant C. H. Mc-Ciellan, inspector of Life Saving District No. 3, has been detailed to the cutter Manning as executive officer, and will join her at Boston.

has been ordered to the cutter Morrill, as chief engineer of that boat, and will join her at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and Second Lieutenant E. O. Cardin, of the Manhattan, has been transferred to the cutter Morrill, as watch officer.

Chief Engineer John W. Collins, of the Revenue Marine Service, returned to New-York from the Lakes, where he has been making arrangements to

UNCEASING PREPARATION BY THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

ADMIRAL WALKER'S RETURN CAUSES TALK OF A CHIEF COMMAND-A COMPANY SHOWS ITS PATRIOTISM-LENIENCY TO DESERT-

ERS-SECRETARY ALGER'S MOVEMENTS

Washington, March 28.-The customary activity which has prevailed in all branches of the War and Navy Departments for the last month was apparent again to-day. Particularly was this the case in the latter, where Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt were on hand early holding conferences with bureau chiefs and a number of visitors who had business of Importance. Among the public men who saw Secretary Long was Senator Frye, of Maine. At 10 o'clock the Secretary left the Department for the White House.

there was no additional information at the Deartment regarding the location of the Spanish torpedo-boat flotilla now on its way to Porto tages. Being mill agents means volumes to Rico from the Canaries, excepting that it was advancing steadily. The highest naval authorities continue to say that this movement is the most formidable menace to the ships of our Navy that has yet occurred.

It was disclosed for the first time by one of the naval orders issued to-day that the Department had determined upon the formation of an additional new fleet, to be known as "the Mosquito Fleet," to be composed of tugs, steam yachts and other small vessels which may be obtainable, and which are to be used as a sort of mobile defence of seacoast cities. It was further developed in this connection that the Naval Militia of the several States is to be called upon to man this auxiliary fleet.

The fact that Admiral Walker cabled from Nicaragua to the State Department, announcing his departure for home, revives the speculation as to the likelihood of one of the highest officers of the Navy, active or retired, being placed in charge of the entire naval operations, including the fleet under Captain Sampson, Commodore Schley's flying squadron, and any auxiliary lines of defence may be established.

was stated, however, at the Navy partment that Admiral Walker's home-coming is because of the conclusion of the work of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, of which he is president, and that it was not hastened because of the present naval activity. Moreover, the name of Admiral Bunce, who is still on the active list, is the most frequently mentioned among the highets naval officers as the one man likely to be chosen for this supreme command if it should be determined upon.

Secretary Long has written a letter thanking the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, of Wilmington, Del., for its "manifestation of patriotism" in hurrying work on the torpedo-boat Stringham, and declining any extra amount from the Government for work necessitated by the rush orders. The company's action was made known to the Secretary in the following letter from H. G. Morse, the company's presi-

"In connection with your telegram regarding that we are pushing the construction of the boat by working until 10 o'clock at night, in our machine-shop and in our draughting-room; have by the report of the Court of Inquiry. It was taken on about fifty additional men for day work, and have employed a superintendent for

> "We do not expect to make any claim for extra cost due to the extra work which we are doing to push the boat along."

In view of the great desire for experienced men in the naval service just at this time it is more than probable that the Navy Department will exercise considerable leniency in dealing with the cases of men who are charged to try.

One of the significant developments of the afternoon was the fact that the Democratic leaders in the House who visited the President last week at his invitation, and were consulted by him in regard to certain matters affecting the Cuban situation, and who afterward expressed their confidence in him and their approval of his policy as they then understood it, took different ground to-day after hearing the Message. Two of these leaders were Mr. Sayers, of Texas, and Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, ranking Democratic members of the Committee on Appropriations, and both of them expressed themselves as late as Saturday in favor of an appropriation for with having deserted from the naval service charged from the service and are ineligible of 2 o'clock this morning, her master being apfor re-enlistment. It is recognized that many good men have left the service without permission in the last few years of peace who would willingly re-enter the Navy and render good service in the event of an outbreak of hostilities. The probable policy of the Department, looking to a more liberal treatment of technical deserters, is due in a great measure to the difficulty the recruiting officers are having in securing men up to the naval requirements.

Secretary Alger was at his office only a short time before he left for the Cabinet meeting today. In the brief time he was there he saw Senator Platt, Senator Proctor, who has had many consultations with the Secretary in the last few weeks, and Representative Hooker, of

New-York. THE TEXAS NOT BADLY INJURED. NAVY YARD SHOPS TO RUN DAY AND NIGHT-

ENLISTMENTS FOR ONE YEAR.

Instead of calling the Texas unlucky her crev are now speaking of her as "The Lucky Texas." They say that few vessels could have come through the accident that happened to the Texas in the southeast channel of the Dry Tortugas and escape with as little damage as she did. The mishap occurred eleven days ago at 10 o'clock in the morn-The Texas had been ordered to Hampton Roads, and was following the Iowa out of the channel when she struck an uncharted coral rect on the port side and careened far to the opposite side. She soon righted herself, however.

There is now considerable conflict of statement

as to the exact extent of the injury to the boat. Whether to protect the reputation of the boat or because it is the unmodified truth, the officers of the Texas stoutly insist that the damage is confined to a dent and crack of an outer steel plate under the port turret. Their statement is con-tradicted by a high authority of the Navy Yard, who said in a confidential way yesterday that the machinery of the pneumatic ammunition hoist and the port turret had been wrenched so as to need iderable repairing and adjusting.

It is certain that both the hoist and the turret are being repaired, and it is also apparently true that it had been planned for some time to make changes in them. The turrets of the Texas have been considered faulty because the 12-inch guns could be loaded at only two angles. After each shot it was necessary to bring the guns to one of these two positions to load again. The vessel was brought to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, as Naval Constructor Bowles constructed the Texas and has her plans. New parts have been made for the ammunition hoist, and have been awaiting the return of the Texas to this navy yard for some time. The work

hoist, and have been awaiting the feetalt of the Texas to this navy yard for some time. The work of putting them in place was pushed hard yesterday. A diver was sent down to examine the damage to the bottom of the vessel. As soon as the tide is high enough, possibly to-day, the Texas will be put in Drydock No. 2. Captain Philip said the vessel had not been injured enough to prevent her going to see again at once if necessary.

New orders from Washington have brought about a marked change in the matter of recruiting new men. Sixty men were taken into the service yesterday, the largest number for any one day since the Civil War. Forty-seven men were recruited on Saturday. Late yesterday afternoon an order reached the Navy Yard that was considered to be highly significant. The Secretary of the Navy directed that men be enlisted for one year, instead of the regular three years, and in addition to this it was ordered that applicants be informed that they would be at liberty to leave the service in less than a year if it be decided that all possibility of trouble has passed. The order likewise directed that men be enlisted as chief machinists and petty officers. The usual practice is simply to enlist seamen and machinists and give them a chance for promotion when they are in the sevice.

Three of the newly bought tugs, the Atlas, the sevices of the newly bought tugs, the Atlas, the section of the result suckers and vesterday. The Winthrop was

Three of the newly bought tugs, the Atlas, the Atlas, the Atlas and the Atlas and the Navy rard vesterday. The Winthrop was bought from the Winthrop was bought from the Winthrop was to be one of the best sea-going tugs in the world. It is of 350 tons burden, and with picked coal can make sixteen knots. It is nearly as large as the gunboat Petrel.

The report of Naval Constructor Bowles regarding the Gokey floating drydock has been forwarded



Thrown Into the Shade.

This is the unenviable condition of clothes made by tailors who strive to imitate the suits and overcoats we make to order for

\$15.00

They lack the facilities, they lack our advanyou. Money back if dissatisfied.

W.C. Loftus & Co.

Broadway, cor. Prince (11th floor).

1.191 B'way, near 25th. 125th & Lexington ave. Sun Building, nr. Bridge. 25 Whitehall st. BOSTON-PHILADELPHIA-ALBANY-TROY.

to Washington. The dock cost \$65,000, and is suited for docking tugs and yachts.

All the departments of the Navy Yard are to be worked to their full capacity. The men are to be divided into three shifts of eight hours each, so as to keep the machinery going steadily. Thirty additional men were put to work vesterday.

The yacht Alicia yesterday was sent to meet the steamer Comal, which was bringing a draft of fifty men from Key West. They were recruited at New-Orleans.

SCHLEY IN COMMAND.

THE COMMODORE'S FLAG RAISED ON THE CRUISER BROOKLYN.

Newport News, Va., March 28 (Special).-The flying squadron at Hampton Roads was officially organized this morning at 11 o'clock with the raising of Commodore Schley's flag, with one star, at the peak of the trim-looking cruiser Brooklyn. When the Brooklyn became the flagship of the squadron she fired eleven guns as a salute to the Commodore under whose flag she will sail. Commodore Schley arrived at Old Point Comfort from Washington this morning and came at once to Newport News. He went aboard the Brooklyn at 9:30 o'clock, accompanied by Flag Lieutenant Sears and Flag Secretary B. W. Wells, jr., and was received by Captain Cook.

On reaching the pler and taking a glance at the formidable flagship, he expressed surprise at the dispatch with which the order to paint the ship lead color had been carried out. Aboard the Brooklyn, when asked the future destination of the flying squadron, Commodore Schley said that he had no idea as to the exact move ments of the ships in his command. From this it is intimated that he had received sealed orthe work on the Stringham, I beg to advise you ders which are to be opened on receipt of telegraphic cipher orders from Washington. The officers and men on the Brooklyn and Massachusetts are strongly of the opinion that Commodore Schley will in a few days put to sea with the entire Hampton Roads squadron as far as it will then be formed.

The battleship Massachusetts is hurrledly being painted lead color to-night. On receipt of private information this morning to the effect that Spain had decided to accept the terms of President McKinley's plan, the Commander telegraphed to the Department stating that the work of changing colors had not been started and asking if he should proceed. Instructions came back to paint the battleships with all pos-

prehensive of danger. On entering she dipped her colors to the warships.

ADDITIONS TO THE FLYING SQUADRON THE MINNEAPOLIS AND THE CINCINNATI EX-PECTED TO JOIN THE FLEET AT HAMP-TON ROADS.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 28 .- The second step in the formation of the flying squadron will take place this week, when the assignment of vessels is complete. For speed and strength this squadron will be unexcelled. At present the battle-ship Massachusetts, of 10,288 tons and capable of eighteen knots an hour, and the protected first-class cruiser Brooklyn, of 9,271 tons and capable of twenty-two knots an hour, form the nucleus of the squadron.

During the week it is expected that the Minneapolis, of 7,535 tons, with a speed of twentythree knots, will be added. While the latter two ships are rated as cruisers only, they are of a type equal to the best battle-ships of Spain The Brooklyn, particularly, is the highest type of a fighting machine, and its equipment of rapid-fire guns exceeds both in number and callbre any first-class battle-ship of Spain. In speed the squadron will be unexcelled, its average speed, even if it waits for the heavy battleship Massachusetts, being 21.5 knots. The four best boats of the Spanish fleet average only eighteen and a half knots.

The Cincinnati probably will be added to the flying squadron in case it is deemed advisable to enlarge that fleet. Commodore Schley said this morning. "I have no orders to move, nor do I know when any will come. We are ready to move at the shortest kind of notice upon the completion of the fleet."

COLUMBIA SAILS FOR HAMPTON ROADS. Philadelphia, March 28.-The cruiser Columbia sailed from the League Island Navy Yard at 3:15 this afternoon for Hampton Roads.

THE MOSQUITO FLEET.

SMALL CRAFT TO BE MANNED BY NAVAL MILITIA FOR THE DEFENCE OF SEA-COAST CITIES.

Washington, March 28.-The most significant of the naval orders issued by the Navy Department to-day was the detachment of Commander Horace Elmer from the Cramps' shipy, rd, and ordering him to duty "in re mosquito fleet." This auxiliary organization of the Navy to be called into active service in time of war is to be composed of small craft of all kinds that may be obtainable by the Department upon which a gun may be mounted and other defen-

The fact that the organization is to be composed exclusively of small craft of all descriptions that may be available gives the cause for its designation as "the mosquito fleet." Its prosrective formation is the result of the observations and work of the Naval College for the last five years, and the officials believe that, with the material that may be obtainable and the manning of the vessels by the naval militia of the States, a formidable organization of its kind will result. The naval militia of the States, however, will not be relied upon entirely to man the ships, but in case of necessity resort will be had to seamen wherever they may be picked up. Commander Elmer is at the New-York Navy Yard, which will be the centre of his future operations. His duties respecting the selection of craft for the feet are the same as those per-formed by the Board which for the last two weeks has been engaged in the inspection of

The Wanamaker Store Foulards, Indias, Poplins

SPEAKING of the Poplins first, we have here a lot of the French-made kind, in which there is rather more silk than whipcord surface, and woven firmly and hard to prevent slipping. The fabric is, as the silk men term it, "dry" to the touch,—yet it has a splendid lustre, a lustre that seems deep and is abiding under all usage.

The \$1.25 kind for \$1 a yard.

That tells the price story. It is a special lot at a very special price. and it won't last long.

Next, about 200 new styles in PRINTED FOULARDS,-some American, some Lyons, but mostly from Alsace, whence the best come. Newness is everywhere in the lot,—there are new designs, new effects, new printings, new pinks, new blues and some new prices.

65c. yd. for the very good, to \$1.35 for the very best.

Finally about six hundred styles in new Wash Silks; some white on colors, some colors on white, but all the prettiest we could find in a careful search of the market's offerings.

45c. a yard.

Conditions in Carpetings

THE Carpet Store is exhibiting the biggest stock it has ever had. That is no light statement either, for it is a very big carpet store, and its chief is a prodigal buyer in your

Carpets are much like silks in one thing,-it's astonishing how many kinds there are which you don't want, It takes a large stock to suit all tastes, but if there is a taste which we cannot suit to a dot, we have yet to know of it. That's one advantage of

heavy buying. The other is, that the figures are fair, -sometimes very low. A case in point is shown in some Velvet Carpets of the very highest grade. There are 28 patterns here which should be priced \$1.40 and \$1.50 a yard, to be in the fashion.

A dollar and ten cents a yard.

Again, some Axminsters,—not the low-pile, light weight kind, but thick, heavy carpets which have always commanded a price of \$1.25 a yard. Now, 85c. a yard.

Jackets That In this era of cheap tailoring you can seldom tell Are Worth what a jacket is until Seeing. sometimes you don't know if it will last as

well as it looks. Here, however, you need have no doubts, \$10.50, for the beautiful silk damasks. for we hate "trash" rather worse than you do, and the trashiest kind of trash is trash clothing. These Jackets are cheap, but they're good. You'll have to look at them to learn how cheap and how good.

At \$10-Of tan and black broadcloth, fly-front, coat striped taffeta silk.

At \$11-Of black unfinished worsted; an imported coat; double-breasted fly-front; half lined; seams bound; coat back.

At \$13.50-Of covert cloth; fly-front; new style plain back; strapped seams; lined with plain taffeta.

At \$17.50-Of black unfinished worsted; fly-front, coat back; front faced with silk; lined throughout ith black taffeta.

At \$20-Of covert cloth; double-breasted box front, showing 4 pearl buttons; wide revers; coat back, strapped seams; lined with fancy striped taffeta. Also one of black ottoman cloth-double-breasted and coat back—an excellent coat for stout women. At \$23.50—Of covert cloth; fly front; inlaid velvet notch collar; coat back; lined throughout with fancy colored satin.

At \$25—Imported coat of navy blue or black kersey cloth; fly-front; coat back; velvet collar; lined with fancy taffeta silk.

If you need one or more of Flannel these warm skirts you'il do Petticoats. well to look over this stock. See how much goodness may be crowded into moderately priced garments:

At \$1.50-Of white flannel; deep hem; yoke band. At \$1.75-Pink or blue; fitted seams; silk crocheted

edge; yoke band. At \$2.50-Of fine white French flannel; silk embroidered edge; herring-bone seams and yoke

At \$3.75—White; alaborately embroidered edge; herring-bone seam; yoke band.

At \$3.—White, pink or blue; six-inch ruffle on bottom embroidered; yoke band.

Others, elaborately trimmed with ribbon or lace,

some embroidered up to \$7.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Furniture coverings in such assort-Re-upholstered. ment that any taste may you've seen it,-and then be suited. Some at 55c. a yard, an excellent quality in attractive designs. And then, with many qualities intervening, up to

We're showing furniture

Notify us and we'll send careful men to look at your furniture that needs re-covering, and give estimates on the work. Such repairs are made in our own factory by skillful men. You'll be greatly surprised to see that your old chairs or sofas will look back; double stitched seams; lined with fancy almost as well as when new, and the charges will be satisfactory. Among the many desirable coverings we mention these

At 55c. and 65c.-Heavy and sightly cotton Tapestries, in all-over designs, of various colorings.

At 75c, and 85c,-Handsome Tapestries in repp and basket weaves; self-colored and two-color effects. At \$1 and \$1.25—Closely woven Tapestries in eight patterns, two to four colors in each pattern; very stylish designs.

At \$1.50—Tapestries for library or dining-room, of good serviceable quality, in floral, Oriental and heraldic designs, in an ample variety of colorings. At \$2.25-An excellent copy of a silk-faced Gobelin Tapestry-very effective

At \$3.25, \$3.50 and \$3.75-Beautiful silk Tapestries At \$5,25 and \$7,50-French silk Damasks; some in

classical designs; very elegant. At \$10.50-Magnificent silk Damasks, for the most particular parlor work.

HARDLY a day now but it Custom brings some new arrivals of Tailoring. late fabrics for fashionable Spring suits. A complete stock of the most desirable patterns, from which we're making suits in correct style at \$25, \$30 and \$35—prices greatly below those you've been accustomed to pay for high-class cloth-

ing such as this. Trousers of English striped cheviots, the latest patterns, at \$8, \$9 and \$10.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

merchant vessels for the auxiliary defence, pre-liminary to their purchase by the Navy Depart-ment. The Comman ler and his assistants will visit various places along the coast, and will communicate by letter with persons and firms communicate by letter with persons and itmin owning small craft, with a view to determining just how many are available and at what price the owners would sell or charter them to the Government. So far as practicable it is the in-tertion of the Department that there shall be a separate set of ships for the defence of each of the sen-coast cities, the whole to compose the mosquito ficet. If necessary, a place of meeting of several of these local fleets can be arranged. The pri-mary idea is for each local fleet to form the "mobile defence" of the particular city where it s made up.

Bureau of Ordnance will be called into requisition to assist in furnishing armament for the vessels, and in case of war naval officers will be assigned to the command of each of the sev-

BIG ADVANCE IN STOCKS.

A MUCH MORE CHEERFUL SPIRIT MANI-FEST ON THE EXCHANGES.

There was a sensational rise in stocks yesterday. The reason for it was not plain. It looked as if the speculators were convinced that the war clouds were disappearing.

Some of the advances, comparing the closing prices with those of Saturday, were: American Sugar 612, American Tobacco 268, Brooklyn Rapid Transit 24, Burlington and Quincy 44, Chesapeake and Ohio 2, Consolidated Gas 74. Erle first preferred 3%, General Electric 114, Lake Shore 5, Louisville and Nashville 414, Kansas and Texas preferred 3, Laclede Gas 2%. Manhattan 4½, Metropolitan Street Railway 7, Missouri Pacific 2½, New-Jersey Central 4½, Northern Pacific preferred 3½, Northwest 4½, Omaha 3½, Pacific Mail 3, People's Gas 2½, Reading first preferred 3½, Rock Island 4, St. Paul 4½, Union Pacific preferred 4½, United States Leather preferred 3¼, and Western Union 2.

A. J. Wormser effered to bet \$50,000 to \$10,000 that there would be no war between the United States and Spain.

CUBAN RELIEF SUPPLIES DOUBLED Stephen E. Barton, one of the three members of the Central Cuban Relief Committee who left this city for Washington on Sunday, is expected to return to-day. It is possible that he may, on his re

urn, give out a statement about the differences

which are said to have occurred between Miss Clara

Barton, who is Mr. Barton's aunt, and Louis

It was said at the offices of the committee yesterday that last week's receipts were double those of the previous week, and, judging from promises already received, this week's receipts would be even greater. The announcements of shipments received yesterday included the following: From Nebraska, eighteen tons of food and provisions; from Cincinnati, one carload and ten additional tons, from Detroit, eighteen tons and one carload, and from Waycross, Ga. 2000 pounds. Francis D. Moulton & Co., of No. 20 Broadway, have promised twenty-five barrels of fine table sait, and Frederick L. Webster, of Boston, twenty-five cases of canned goods.

A cable dispatch was received yesterday from Mr. Klopsch, which read: "Havana March 25—A cable dispatch was received yesterday from Mr. Klopsch, which read: "Havana March 25—A cable dispatch was received yesterday from Mr. Klopsch, which read: "Havana March 25—A cable dispatch was received yesterday from Mr. Klopsch will be promoted to the started from this city on Saturday, has made a very satisfactory trip. It has been heard from all along the line, and is a pronounced success." Mr. Klopsch will probably return to New-York at the end of the present week.

The Relief Committee's officials especially re-

Klopsch.

Enropean Advertisements.

E POPEANS AND TRAVELLERS WILL find the London office of The Tribune, 149 Fleet Street, a convenient place to leave their advertisements and subscriptions for

London.

First Avenue Hotel,

One of the best for real comfort and moderate charges Convenient alike for City Law Courts and West End.

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MULES FOR THE SPANISH ARMY. SIX HUNDRED PURCHASED IN KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, March 28 .- Senor Julian Azeue, an agent of the Spanish Government from Havana. and Antonio Maestra, of St. Louis, are in the Kansas City market, purchasing mules for the Spanish army. They have practically cleaned the market of medium-sized mules, having purchased six hundred, to be delivered on the wharf at New-Orleans by April 5. Another Spanish contractor obtained four carloads of mules here last week.

ADDING TO DEFENCES AT GOLDEN GATE. San Francisco, March 28 .- At the Presidio, on the south side of the Golden Gate, a second battery of sixteen mortars is being put up. The carriages are sixteen mortars is being put up. The carriages are here, and everything essential to their mounting is on hand, so that in a few days, at most, the Presidio fortifications will include thirty-two like the mortars. The l2-inch rided disappearing gun, which arrived last week, ought to be in shape for testing in fourteen days. There are still a number of rapid-fire guns to be furnished before the fortifications of the Presidio are complete. After they have been mounted, work will be begun on the fortifications of Point Lobos.

WAR SPIRIT AMONG THE POLICE.